Peritoneal catheter obstruction by sigmoid colon wall

Kidney International (2012) **81,** 1280; doi:10.1038/ki.2012.1

Correction to: *Kidney International* (2011) **79**, 1032; doi:10.1038/ki.2010.546

For the above-referenced article, there was an error in all the author names. The correct names are as follows:
Shuta Motonishi[1], Yoshitaka Ishibashi[1], Hiroo Kawarazaki[1], Daisuke Katagiri[1], Yugo Hirata[1], Haruki Kume[2] and Toshiro Fujita[1]

The kinase Pyk2 is involved in renal fibrosis by means of mechanical stretch–induced growth factor expression in renal tubules

Kidney International (2012) **81,** 1280; doi:10.1038/ki.2012.88

Correction to: *Kidney International* (2012) **81,** 449–457; doi:10.1038/ki.2011.403; published online 7 December 2011

For the above referenced article, the incorrect pictures were mistakenly used in Figure 1d (right panel, bottom) and Figure 3a (right panel). The correct figures are shown below.

The authors regret the errors.

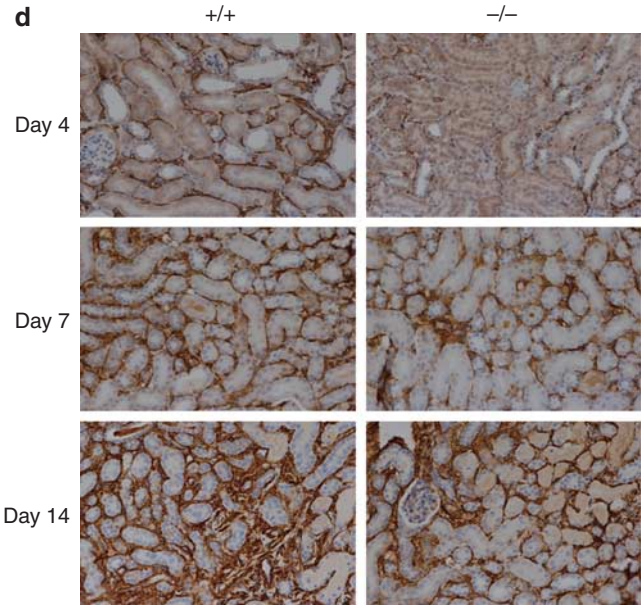

Figure 1 | Proline-rich tyrosine kinase-2 (Pyk2) deficiency prevents renal fibrosis and tubular apoptosis. (**d**) Immunohistochemical detection and quantitative analysis of α-smooth muscle actin (α-SMA) in kidneys from both experimental groups after UUO surgery.

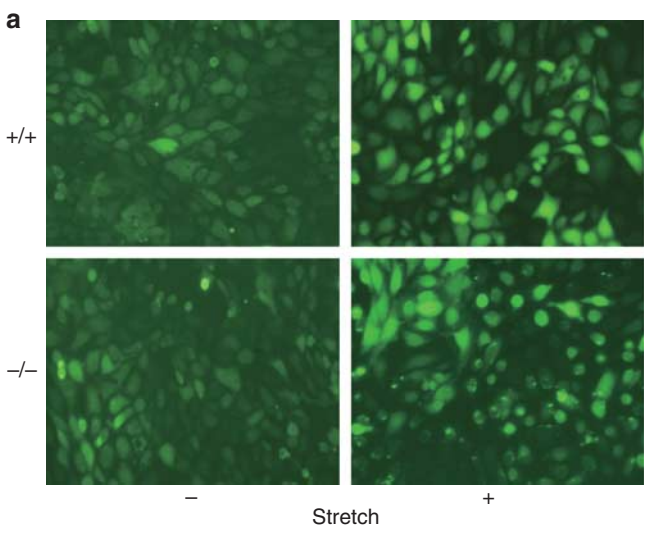

Figure 3 | Mechanical stretching of renal tubular epithelial cells increases intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) levels. (**a**) Active oxygen assays of renal tubular epithelial cells. Renal tubular epithelial cells derived from wild-type mice and proline-rich tyrosine kinase–deficient ($Pyk2^{-/-}$) mice were subjected to mechanical stretching for 15 minutes and then stained with dichlorofluorescein diacetate (DCF). ROS generation was evaluated from the intracellular intensity of DCF staining.